FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 012 20 January 1987

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Pact Meets on MBFR Issues in Budapest [MTI] AA 1
CEMA International Bank Changes Credit System [Budapest] AA 1
Meeting on UN, International Organizations Ends [CTK] AA 1

ALBANIA

Korbeci Meets Greek Ministers 16 January B 1
Received by Papandreou B 1
Signs Trade Agreement B 1

BULGARIA

Council of Ministers Discusses Plan Fulfillment C 1
Grisha Filipov Discusses Ninth 5-Year Plan [OTECHESTVEN FRONT 15 Jan] C 1
Power Supply Problems in Silstra, Other Okrugs C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reagan's Praise for 'Dissidents' Criticized D 1
'Irangate' Harms Administration's Ability To Act D 1
Further Reportage on Effects of Artic Weather D 2
Government Discusses CEMA Agenda, Other Topics D 3
Hoffmann, Kapek Attend Prague TU Meeting D 5
Chnoupek Receives PRC Ambassador Zhang Dake [RUDE PRAVO 15 Jan] D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Axen Begins Talks With CPSU's Dobrynin 19 Jan E 1
PCE's Iglesias Attends SED Banquet, Departs E 1
Fischer, Norwegian Official Discuss Arms Race E 1
Minister Arndt Answers Transportation Questions E 2
Minister Wange Appears on 'Listeners' Forum' E 2
Briefs: New Ambassador to Mongolia; People's Chamber Deputy Dies E 3

HUNGARY

Coffee Prices, Fuel Delivery Fees Increased F 1
Kadar Praises Citizens' Behavior During Snow F 1
Inter-Ministerial Weather Committee Ends Work F 2
Writers Association Said Splitting Into Factions [Vienna] F 2
Editor on Split F 3
Further Details F 3

Colombian Envoy To Be Moved for Treatment F 4
Lawyer Examines Protection of Diplomats F 4
Gyulia Horn Visits Indonesia 11-14 Jan F 5
SRV Deputy Foreign Minister Visits 16-19 Jan F 5

POLAND

16 Jan Banquet Held in Honor of Nakasone G 1
Jaruzelski Toast G 1
Nakasone Toast G 3
Japanese Official Discusses Nakasone Visit G 4
Nakasone Refuses Comment on Chinese Resignation [KYODO] G 5
Nakasone, Delegation End Visit to Poland G 5
Beijing 'Information' Predicts Zhao Ziyang Visit G 5
Poland Signs Trade Protocol With China G 6
Jaruzelski Meets Visiting CSSR Audit Officials G 6
CPCZ Delegation Concludes Visit to Warsaw G 7
Jaruzelski Speaks at Rome Mayor's Reception [TRYBUNA LUDU 14 Jan] G 7
Unionists Briefed on Jaruzelski's Talks in Italy G 8
PRON, OPZZ Officials Discuss Cooperation G 9
Soldiers Arrested After Refusing Soviet Pledge [AFP] G 10
PAP Interviews Warnke on Arms Reduction G 10
PAP Reports Press Conference on Military Service G 11
Economic Council Reviews 1986 Events, 1987 Plans G 12
Government Winter Staff Reviews Fuel, Transport G 13
Orzechowski Attends Workers Party Anniversary G 14
Malinowski on Peasant Party's International Ties G 14
Briefs: New State Body; First Joint Venture G 15

ROMANIA

Use of Private Cars Banned as of 18 January H 1
Elena Ceausescu Sends Thanks for Congratulations [SCINTEIA 15 Jan] H 1
Sihanouk Sends Letter to Ceausescu on Departure [SCINTEIA 16 Jan] H 2
Danish Party Delegation's Visit Reviewed H 3
Briefs: Hydroelectric Plant Project H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Further Reportage on Visit by Iran's Velayati I 1
Dizdarevic Hosts Dinner I 1
Velayati Holds Press Conference I 1
Hasani Receives Velayati I 1
Mikulic Confers With Velayati I 2
Velayati Leaves for Libya I 3
Reportage on Visit by Cambodia's Sihanouk I 3
Arrives 16 Jan I 3
Hasani, Sihanouk Hold Talks I 3
Dizdarevic, Sihanouk Discuss Issues I 5
Mikulic, Sihanouk Meet I 5

Dizdarevic Departs for New Delhi Meeting 18 Jan I 6
1987 Trade Protocol Signed With Bulgaria I 6
LCY CC To Review Nationality Relations I 6
Court Overturns Banning of Dissident's Book [AFP] I 7
Seslj Book Ban Upheld I 7
Dissident Milov Djilas Receives Passport [AFP] I 8
Briefs: Ambassador to Peru; Polish Envoy Presents Credentials; Food Exports Grow I 8

PACT MEETS ON MBFR ISSUES IN BUDAPEST

LD162002 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 16 (MTI) -- The Warsaw Treaty member states' working group on the reduction of European armed forces and conventional weapons held a session in Budapest January 15-16. The participants reviewed issues related to the all-European reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons. As is known, the reduction was initiated at the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee. Participants exchanged views that the theme should be discussed by the states attending the Vienna meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference, and on contacts to be established in this interest with the NATO countries and other European states.

CEMA INTERNATIONAL BANK CHANGES CREDIT SYSTEM

LD161312 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Henceforth the CEMA International Bank for Economic Cooperation is to give credits also in convertible currencies. The CEMA member states' joint or mixed enterprises may open current accounts with the bank in transferable rubles or even in convertible currencies. The chairman of the bank also said that in the future it is intended to develop the invoice and credit mechanism in order to encourage the economic links between CEMA countries.

MEETING ON UN, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ENDS

LD162021 Prague CTK in English 1855 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 16 (CTK) -- A two-day meeting of representatives of socialist countries' foreign ministries on the increase of effectiveness in the administrative and personnel spheres of the U.N. and other international organizations ended here Friday.

The meeting was attended by delegations from Belorussia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Ukraine, Vietnam and Czechoslovakia.

KORBECI MEETS GREEK MINISTERS 16 JANUARY

AU161338 Tirana ATA in English 1159 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Tirana, January 16 (ATA) -- During his stay in Greece the minister of foreign trade of the PSR of Albania, Shane Korbeci, had separate meetings with the minister of foreign affairs, Karolos Papoulias; the minister of trade, Vasilios Saranditis, and the minister of industry, energy and technology, Anastasios Peponis. In the meetings opinions were exchanged on the relations of friendship and cooperation between Albania and Greece as well as on the possibilities existing for the expansion of the exchanges in the field of trade and in other fields of mutual interest.

These meetings, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were also attended by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Athens, Ksenofon Nushi.

Received by Papandreou

AU161340 Tirana ATA in English 1156 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Tirana, January 16 (ATA) -- The prime minister of the Republic of Greece, Andreas Papandreou, received on January 14 the minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Shane Korbeci, and held a warm and friendly talk with him.

This meeting was also attended by the foreign affairs minister, Karolos Papoulias, and the director of the Cabinet of the prime minister, Khristos Makhairtsas. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Athens, Ksenofon Nushi.

Signs Trade Agreement

AU161308 Tirana ATA in English 1200 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Tirana, January 16 (ATA) -- The Government delegation of the PSR of Albania, led by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, which is in Greece on the signing of the document on trade exchanges between the two countries for 1987 held talks with the government trade delegation of the Republic of Greece, led by the vice minister of national economy, Ioannis Papantoniou, on January 14. At these talks which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, both sides expressed the desire of their governments to increase the volume of trade exchanges between the two countries.

The document on the exchange of goods between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Greece for 1987 was signed in Athens on January 15.

The document was signed for the Albanian side by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, and for the Greek side by the vice minister national economy, Ioannis Papantoniou.

Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Athens, Ksenofon Nushi, and others.

During 1987 Albania will export to Greece electric power, bitumen, oil byproducts, chrome ore and concentrate, products of light and foodstuff industry, etc., and will import from Greece oil tubes, chemical products, lubricant oils, machineries and equipments, etc.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU162124 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] The Council of Ministers held a meeting at which it discussed the fulfillment of the uniform plan for the country's scientific-technical and socioeconomic development in 1986.

It was assessed that, as a result of the increased activities of workers collectives, and as a result of the implementation of the tasks assigned by the 13th BCP Congress, the country's economy continued to develop at stable rates during the first year of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period. The plan has been fulfilled as regards the basic indexes. The national income increased by 5.5 percent as compared with 1985, while the total growth is a result of increased labor productivity. Industrial production increased over 4 percent, as compared with 1985, while retail turnover of goods increased by 4.5 percent.

Some problems pertaining to the implementation of natural indexes were discussed. Satisfying the people's needs for goods and services, as well as improving production quality, and other issues were also discussed.

Instructions were adopted in order to create conditions for the application of the code on economic activities. These instructions pertain to scientific-research and technological activities, to mutual relations in trade and commercial activities, to economic agreements, and to economic associations.

A decision was adopted on further improving the system of management of material resources and on improving material-technical supplies.

GRISHA FILIPOV DISCUSSES NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN

AU161635 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 15 Jan 87 p 4

[Statement by Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly's Socioeconomic Development Commission, made at "a meeting of the leadership of the National Assembly with the editorial collective of OTECHESTVEN FRONT": "The Chief Task Still Lies Ahead;" date and place of meeting not given, first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] The third session of the National Assembly adopted important documents which set out in legal form our scientific, technical, and socioeconomic development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period. What were the difficulties in preparing the plans, how and to what extent were they overcome, what role was played by the "small parliaments" in this, and how will the small parliaments contribute toward fulfilling the plans?

[Grisha Filipov] This is the first time that I have taken part in such a meeting, and I consider that this form of joint work between the National Assembly, its permanent commissions, OTECHESTVEN FRONT, and the other newspapers is useful and should be fully utilized. This, in my views, is one of the forms for developing socialist democracy, about which so much was said at the 13th BCP Congress.

It is true that we had quite a few difficulties in preparing the Ninth 5-Year Plan. These difficulties stemmed primarily from the complexity of the problems which the new stage in our development sets us. They are problems of which there are no analogous solutions from other countries that we can use. We are obliged to look for new theoretical solutions, clarify new approaches, and mark out ways to implement these approaches.

Another difficulty that characterized the situation when preparing the plan was related to the complexity of the international situation, especially the situation of the international markets, the intensification of discriminatory measures, and the sharp increase in world competition.

The reduction in material resources created difficulties for us. In actual fact, during the period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan we have to work with relatively fewer material, financial, and foreign exchange resources than hitherto, especially with regard to material resources.

The compilation of the plan was also accompanied by a number of disproportions which had accumulated in our past years of development.

The most recent difficulty that affected the work on drawing up the plan is the slow reorganization of the subjective factor relating to the requirements for qualitative new growth. Unfortunately, from the very beginning of the shaping of the plan the departmental, narrow branch, and narrow local approach was preponderant, and this hindered the shaping of the type of plan needed to meet the requirements of the new long-term strategy and of qualitative new growth.

The Politburo took an exceptionally active part in the process of shaping the plan, and many of the problems were worked out under the personal supervision of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. I would say that the basic problems of our development were primarily elucidated either by him or with his personal participation. The Council of Ministers carried out an immense job in mobilizing the capacities of the institutes and specialists. The broad dialogue conducted between the State Planning Commission, the Economic Council under the Council of Ministers, the State Committee for Research and Technology, and the economic organizations enabled us to correctly elucidate the issues.

The commissions of the National Assembly, especially the Socioeconomic Development Commission, also joined in the difficult, complex, and dynamic work at an early stage.

The draft plans were also examined on a broad front in the main industrial branches and economic organizations, to enable assistance to be given to the Council of Ministers and in particular to the State Planning Commission, as well as to the ministries and economic organizations themselves, in finding correct solutions to the issues.

The commission, together with the other commissions, carried out a lot of work at this stage on elucidating the new approach toward drawing up the law on the Ninth 5-Year Plan in order for it to meet the new postulates emerging from the ratification of the self-management system and the Code for Economic Activity, as well as the new system of planning. The joint efforts of the permanent commissions and the government resulted in the preparation of a draft plan for the Ninth-5-Year Plan period that was fundamentally new both in form and content, which was adopted at the last National Assembly session.

During the second stage of the work on the plan, when the actual draft was prepared, the Socioeconomic Development Commission, together with the other permanent commissions, concentrated their attention first and foremost on correctly clarifying the chief trends of our socioeconomic policy in order that this draft law should correspond to the theses of the 13th BCP Congress and the Document on Qualitatively New Growth, and in order to provide the necessary conditions for implementing the party's new strategy. In other words, the decisions of the congress are to acquire a normative, state policy character. In our view, the Law on the Uniform State Plan for Bulgaria's Scientific, Technical, and Socioeconomic Development During the Years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan (1986-90) that was adopted by the National Assembly managed to achieve this aim.

In this context it should definitely be said that the documents adopted by the National Assembly at its last session are an expression of the collective cause and the collective will. They are not only the result of the work of the government and its organs. People's deputies, labor collectives, and specialists from a great many economic organizations and from "the small parliaments" of the National Assembly represented by the permanent commissions broadly participated in drawing them up. For this reason the report of the permanent commissions on the draft law stated in the name of all the commissions that the compilation of these documents was the first result of the manifestation of the direct democracy which is undergoing a new development in the implementation of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

Now the Socioeconomic Development Commission and all the permanent commissions face an immense job in implementing the plan, but the chief task still lies ahead. We must now put the requirements, spirit, and content of the law into actual practice from the positions of the December plenum of the BCP Central Committee of 22-23 December 1986, of Todor Zhikvov's closing speech to the plenum, and his speech at the plenum of the Ruse Okrug BCP Committee. In this connection the "small parliaments" must develop new functions for themselves and exercise the new legal powers given to them by the new code, from the viewpoints of research and development, control, and adopting appropriate decisions on individual issues. Stanko Todorov gave a briefing on the plans for the work of the individual commissions. The Socioeconomic Development Commission also has such a plan.

Ahead lies the task of implementing a number of undertakings of a research, analytical, and control nature. In my view, OTECHESTVEN FRONT is also able to play a considerable part in connection with this activity of the Socioeconomic Development Commission, by directing the attention of the commission or its subcommissions to individual problems connected with implementing the Law on Bulgaria's Scientific, Technical, and Socioeconomic Development, to problems which crop up in particular places, and also to distortions or certain negative tendencies which arise in our development. These must be brought to the attention of the parliamentary commission to enable it to react in an appropriate manner, both by on-the-spot inspections and by preparing its own proposals to the relevant organs including, if necessary, the preparation of proposals and the adoption of appropriate decisions by the National Assembly.

POWER SUPPLY PROBLEMS IN SILISTRA, OTHER OKRUGS

AU191614 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] In order to overcome as soon as possible the difficulties in various okrugs caused by icy roads and interuptions in the supply of electricity, emergency groups [avarivni grupi] have been established which are doing everything possible for the prompt repair of damages and for the normalization of transport.

The situation in Silistra Okrug is particularly difficult. We were briefed on the measures adopted in that okrug by Engineer Stefan Georgiev, first deputy chairman of the Silistra Okrug People's Council Executive Committee:

[Begin Georgiev recording] The power supply situation is particularly difficult. A total of 84 villages are without electricity for the time being, because some poles have collapsed and wires were damaged as a result of the thick ice coating. The shortage of electric power is also causing water supply difficulties; approximately 40 villages are without water supply. Permanent shifts have been established and the municipality emergency staffs are dealing with the total coordination of emergency work in the settlements; 14 groups have been formed to assist in repairing damaged electric wires. The roads are being steadily cleared, since the rest of the okrug was isolated yesterday from the okrug centers. Today, thanks to the measures adopted, buses are operating on the main roads leading toward Ruse, Shumen, and Tolbukhin, but normal traffic on the highways is still difficult, owing to the ice. [end Georgiev recording].

An unrelenting struggle against the ice on the roads is also being waged in Ruse Okrug. The emergency groups have now been restoring the power supply network for as long as 3 days and nights. Since this morning the [name indistinct] settlement system is temporarily being supplied with power from the Razgrad long-distance power line. The electric power supply of 20 settlements and the water supply of 9 villages were restored last night. More than 40 vehicles of the okrug road plant are covering the roads day and night with sand and salt, and the entire highway network of Ruse Okrug is open to traffic.

The ice and the strong winds have caused great problems for the Ruse port complex, where work has been interrupted for the time being.

The situation in Tolbukhin, Razgrad, and Lovech Okrugs is also difficult. Many settlements have remained without power supply and some of them are deprived of their water supply. Emergency groups are working to promptly repair the damage to the electric power supply and to cover the roads with sand and salt.

Urgent repair works are being conducted in Vidin Okrug as well. There are 84 affected villages. The ice also caused damage in Turgovishte Okrug. For the time being 60 villages around the towns of Omurtag, Antonovo, and Popova are deprived of electric power. Electric poles have collapsed. Electric power has been restored in the Southern part of Shuem Okrug, but the northern part of this okrug still remains without power. Prompt measures are being adopted for the regular supply of animal farms with water and [word indistinct].

The bad weather and the low temperatures are causing difficulties in all parts of the country. We were connected by telephone with Boyan Lozanov, manager of the Central Control [Dispechersko] Administration of the Bulgarian State Railways.

[Begin Lozanov recording] The low temperatures, and the strong and cold winds in particular, are causing numerous difficulties in railroad traffic. The power supply has been interrupted, and some communication lines have broken down. Thus, for example, communications were totally interrupted in the Samuil, Silistra, and [name indistinct] sectors, which is considerably disrupting the operation of trains on schedule. In connection with the strong winds that are shaking the electrical network [kontaktna mrezha], the speed of certain trains has been slowed down, which is resulting in 20- to 30-minute delays. There is no interruption of railroad traffic along the entire network; all sectors are open to railroad traffic, with the exception of those I just mentioned. Our emergency groups are in their places and have been working throughout the night. They will continue to work tonight and they will not allow any interruptions of railroad traffic to occur. [end Lozanov recording]

REAGAN'S PRAISE FOR 'DISSIDENTS' CRITICIZED

LD031342 Prague CTK in English 1205 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] Prague January 3 (CTK) -- RUDE PRAVO today described as outrageous the U.S. President's words of praise addressed to Czechoslovak dissidents -- "Charter 77" members.

In a brief unsigned comment, RUDE PRAVO said: "The French news agency AFP has announced that President Ronald Reagan had made on the occasion of New Year's Day also a statement concerning a 'Czechoslovak dissident organization' -- so-called Charter members. In this statement he expressed 'high appreciation' of the anti-socialist activity of this group of political failures, especially in the sphere of 'human rights', and also in granting 'many documents providing information about many aspects of life in Czechoslovakia as well as about international affairs'. In international practice, this is an outrageous example of a representative of a country, which pledged in the Helsinki Final Act not to interfere into the internal affairs of other states, in essence inciting a group of citizens of another country to continue anti-state activity and unlawful gathering of data to be used by foreign institutions."

What is there to be added? American political commentators have many times pointed to the fact that the Czechoslovak Charter members are an isolated handful of ambitious individuals without any political influence on the public. So why does the President of the United States devote them so much attention?

In his New Year's Day television interview, the outgoing Speaker of the House of Representatives Thomas O'Neill said that Ronald Reagan was the "worst informed president" the United States has had since the Second World War.

Since ever bigger blame for the President's poor acquaintance with information has in the recent period been put on the men around him, the low qualification of the staff of presidential advisers was doubtlessly responsible for the sympathies devoted to Czechoslovak dissidents.

'IRANGATE' HARMS ADMINISTRATION'S ABILITY TO ACT

LD041508 Prague CTK in English 1423 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 4 (CTK) -- "Matters have gone so far that a crisis of confidence is being mentioned in the USA and questions asked about the credibility of the present American Administration, its seriousness and responsibility," RUDE PRAVO said today, adding that the scandal around the arms sale to Iran is gaining momentum and harms the administration's ability to pact.

"On the whole, the Iran scandal has turned into a catalyst of the political battle in the American bourgeoisie in which Reagan finds himself at bay the first time since he took office."

The question presents itself in connection with "Irangate" about the moral principles of the people in the U.S. President's offices. "Let us recall the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik.

After all, officials of the U.S. Administration could not also at that time remember what they had said, turned the truth upside down on return and could not agree even between themselves what they had promised in Reykjavik," the paper said.

"The Iranian scandal showed that people in the President's staff were cheating, with his knowledge and even at his orders, other members of the government and deceiving Congress, American citizens and the world public," RUDE PRAVO concluded.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EFFECTS OF ARCTIC WEATHER

AU161345 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 14 and 15 January continues to report extensively on its front pages on the problems caused by the current cold spell and huge amounts of snow in the country.

On 14 January, on pages 1 and 2, it carries a 2,500-word roundup of correspondents' reports on the situation in various parts of Slovakiá on 13 January. Although the heavy snowfalls and strong winds have stopped, the paper says, the situation has been complicated by a further drop in temperatures -- in the morning, for example, the temperature in Bratislava was minus 23, in Poprad minus 28, in Sliac and Zilina minus 29, and in Piestany minus 30 degrees centigrade.

The Bratislava correspondent reports that even though all food enterprises in the city are operating at full capacity, there are problems with the availability of bread "because of unfounded purchases of 2-5 loaves at once." According to the Bratislava National Committee, "there is no need for bulk purchases because the production of foodstuffs is being ensured daily."

Reporting on the situation in food supplies in West Slovakia, the paper notes that the distribution of milk has been resumed in most districts, with the exception of Nirtra district, where impassable roads made it impossible to reach Jarok, Lukacovce, Surany, and Sladeckovce, and Trnava district, where Oresany, Merasice, Teplicky, Majcichov, Zelenec, and Zvoncin remain "cut off from the world."

The Kosice correspondent reports that the road between Kosice and Presov, which had been impassable because of snowdrifts, was finally cleared on 12 Janurary at night so that the "trapped cars and buses were able to continue their journey after a forced stop of more than 24 hours." Also some minor roads in East Slovakia could be cleared of snow in the course of 13 January so that the "supply situation has begun to normalize."

Turning to the situation in electricity supplies, the paper notes that no limits on supplies have been imposed so far although the "situation is complicated." All units of nuclear power stations are said to work reliably; of the conventional coal-burning power stations, all units except five are said to have operated on 13 January. Of the five units that either broke down or had to suspend operations because of problems with coal supplies, three were in the Novaky power station and one each in Tisova and Tusimice I. However, all power stations are said to be facing problems with frozen fuel and transportation. "A bit more complicated," according to PRAVDA, "is the situation in gas supplies where large consumers have to regulate their consumption according to the approved regulation charts."

As far as the situation in rail traffic is concerned, the PRAVDA roundup notes that commuter trains had only short delays on 13 January but that fast train services were "severely limited" and that international transit trains arrived at the border with delays of 6 hours and more.

Despite the self-sacrifice of railwaymen, the situation on Slovak railroads "has not yet been stailized," according to PRAVDA, and the public is urged not to travel "if it is not absolutely essential."

On the same day, on page 2, Bratislava PRAVDA carries a 500-word announcement by the "winter road maintenance staff" of the Slovak SR on the situation on the roads. The announcement notes, among other things, that all "first class" roads and most "second class" roads in Slovakia had been made passable by 1700 on 13 January and that "measures are being taken to make also all the other sections of roads passable and to fully normalize road and inner-city traffic by 15 January."

On 15 January, on pages 1 and 2, Bratislava PRAVDA carries a 1,200-word Oldrich Brunovsky report on the repercussions of the weather conditions on the operations of several Slovak enterprises. Stanislav Demovic, a manager of the Georgi Dimitrov Chemical Works in Bratislava, is quoted as having told the Bratislava PRAVDA reporter that the greatest problems are due to frozen materials, the shortage of some raw materials, and, in particular, the absence of employees. Workers commuting from the southern districts of Slovakia, in particular, reportedly were unable to get to work. On the other hand, some female workers were forced to spend 3 days in the factory because they could not get home. According to Demovic, the factory plans to make up for the production shortfall by the end of the first quarter of the year.

Reporting on the situation in the JAS footwear factory in Bardejov, Brunovsky says that snow had disrupted supplies of shoe uppers from the "detached facilities" in the surrounding villages to the main plant in Bardejov, forcing the employees to take annual leave and go home. On 12 January, the management sent home about 700 people and on 13 January about 500 people. The Nemsova glass factory was also affected, according to Brunovsky, because it is waiting for the delivery of raw materials and for its finished products to be picked up by freight trains.

On the same day, on page 2, Bratislava PRAVDA also carries several announcements for the public. The first announcement, issued by the Slovak Ministry of Education, decrees that all Bratislava schools will be closed for the rest of the week and will reopen on 19 January. As to other parts of Slovakia, the announcement authorizes the regional and district national committees to suspend classes for the rest of the week, if warranted by the local "transportation and heating conditions." Day care centers and kindergartens, on the other hand, are to remain open. The announcement also requests students to join the efforts to eliminate the consequences of the current "calamity."

The other announcements concern the partial cancellation of formerly imposed limitations on passenger rail traffic and the "urgent request" of a Bratislava clinic for blood donations. Because of the adverse weather, donors have reportedly stayed away and the clinic is now desperately short of "blood and all transfusion agents."

Finally, Bratislava PRAVDA on 15 January on pages 1 and 2 also reports that the Danube at Komarno is virtually frozen over, having forced about 175 Czechoslovak and foreign vessels to wait in the Komarno winter port.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES CEMA AGENDA, OTHERS TOPICS

LD162039 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] The federal government has discussed a report on the preparation and content of the aims of the 122d session of the CEMA Executive Committee which will begin 20 January in Moscow.

It praised the agenda according to which, among other things, proposals for an information system for the organization of monitoring and fulfilling the complex program of scientific and technical progress of the council's member states up to the year 2000 will be discussed. This will enable constant control of the realization of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

When discussing the tasks which emerge from Czechoslovakia's participation in the construction of the Krivoy Rog Ore Dressing Combine, the federal government emphasized that it is necessary to clarify some points so that expenditure on construction carried out by Czechoslovak enterprises does not rise. The federal government supported the measures proposed by the CEMA Executive Committee for upholding the consumption and set deliveries of electricity and improving the reliability and efficiency of parallel operation of the unified energy system of the Soviet Union and the linked electrification systems of CEMA member states.

The federal government described the proposed draft basic document on the creation and realization of a system of evaluation of the quality and certification of mutually supplied products of the council's member states as beneficial. It went on to express support for the deepening of cooperation in water management, the strengthening of the financial standing of the International Bank of Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank, and the development of higher forms of cooperation in convertible currency and financial policies.

In connection with the program of long term economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union up to the year 2000, the federal government emphasized that it is necessary to use more initiative and to be more purposeful in entering into direct production and scientific and technical relations between organizations in the two countries, including the setting up of joint scientific and production associations, and to organize effective control over the introduction of these new progressive forms of cooperation in practice. It also placed emphasis on the punctual fulfillment of deliveries of spare parts and improving the technical level and quality of mutually supplied machines and equipment and consumer goods. In this area, a number of shortcomings are being found on both sides which show that many producers still do not give primary attention to these questions. The federal government agreed with the proposals put forward for Czechoslovak participation in the construction of a wide-strip mill for the Novolipetsk Metallurgy Combine in the Soviet Union and approved a resolution on the immediate commencement of preparation work for the design and production of the necessary equipment.

With regard to the problems and difficulties which have arisen in some parts of the republic as a result of extreme cold and blizzards, the government also discussed supplies to the national economy and the inhabitants of fuels and power, rail and bus transportation, and the functioning of shops and services. It praised the selflessness and effort of thousands of workers, in particular miners, workers in power stations, gas stations, railway workers, workers on road trasportation and members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and it stated that the situation in threatened areas is gradually improving. The federal government instructed sector ministers, in cooperation with the relevant National Committees, to implement further operational measures minimalizing production losses, make up for shortfalls in rail transport, and provide constant supplies of electricity, gas, heat, food and other necessary goods to inhabitants.

HOFFMANN, KAPEK ATTEND PRAGUE TU MEETING

LD172103 Prague CTK in English 1144 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 17 (CTK) -- Trade union conferences opened in the ten Czechoslovak regions, Prague and Bratislava today as an important part of preparations for the 11th congress of Czechoslovak Trade Unions due on April 14-17.

The two conferences are attended by delegations of the Central Trade Union Council and regional and city committees of the Czechoslovak and Slovak Communist Parties, officials of regional bodies and organizations. Present at the Prague City conference are members of the Czechloslovak Communist Party Presidium Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, and Antonin Kapek, head secretary of the Prague City Committee of the party.

The attention of the conferences is focused on an all-round increase in the social responsibility of trade union organizations for the application of the strategic line of the socio-economic development of society. The main objective is to increase their participation in safeguarding the fulfillment of this year's plan, reduced consumption in production, rise in the productivity of labour and quality of products, and quicker application of scientific-technological progress in practice.

Also on the agenda is the social policy of enterprises, ideological and political guidance and expansion of cooperation between trade union organizations and national committees and social organizations of the National Front in securing social, economic and cultural development and improving working and living conditions.

The conferences will elect new regional trade union bodies and delegates to the Czech and Slovak trade union congresses.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR ZHANG DAKE

AU200934 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jan 87 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, in Prague on Wednesday [14 January]. In a talk they assessed some issues pertaining to the further development of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations and exchanged views on topical issues of the current international situation.

AXEN BEGINS TALKS WITH CPSU'S DOBRYNIN 19 JAN

LD192010 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] The joint struggle for peace and disarmament is the subject of talks begun today in Berlin between Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A further topic is the expansion of bilateral relations.

Anatoliy Dobrynin arrived today in the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

PCE'S IGLESIAS ATTENDS SED BANQUET, DEPARTS

LD162131 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jan (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee gave a banquet in honor of Gerardo Iglesias, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, at the end of his visit to the GDR. Present at the banquet were the members and candidate members of the Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinsky, and Inge Lange; members of the Central Committee; and other public figures.

At the banquet, Gerardo Iglesias expressed his thanks for the warm hospitality and his high regard for the friendly exchange of views with General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker. The delegation which he led is returning to Spain with great satisfaction and with many good impressions of the successful building of socialism on German soil. The visit to the GDR has made a substantial contribution to the deepening of fraternal relations between the communists of Spain and the GDR.

Afterwards, Gerardo Iglesias began his journey home. Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and head of the international affairs department, said a cordial farewell to him at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

FISCHER, NORWEGIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSS ARMS RACE

LD162153 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1640 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received Jan Nyheim, director general at the Royal Norwegian Foreign Ministry, for talks. The two politicians paid tribute to the development of bilateral relations between the GDR and Norway, and called for their further expansion. There was agreement in stressing the urgency of concrete disarmament steps on earth and the need to prevent the expansion of the arms race to space.

Oskar Fischer pointed out that the Reykjavik summit had shown more clearly than ever that concrete disarmament agreements are not only necessary but also possible. A real chance for this must not be wasted, ad the space armaments program should be adhered to. The minister stressed that a nuclear catastrophe must be prevented through an amalgamation of all forces of reason and realism. Both countries can make a contribution toward improving the international situation and toward consolidating peace.

Jan Nyheim described the expansion of political dialogue and predictable East-West relations as important preconditions for security and peace. Norway favors a drastic reduction in nuclear and conventional arms. A nuclear test ban agreement, and a global ban on chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

Jan Nyheim is in the GDR for political consultations at the invitation of Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Neir.

MINISTER ARNDT ANSWERS TRANSPORTATION QUESTIONS

DW181345 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1600 GMT on 13 January 1987 carries a 50-minute recorded "Listeners Forum" program in which Minister of Transport Otto Arndt answers listeners' questions about the area under his jurisdiction.

To begin with, Otto Arndt discuss the complicated traffic situation as a result of current weather conditions and says that in northern bezirke these days commuter traffic has been primarily affected and disrupted. That also applies to the railways, a subject of particular interest and concern to listeners. The minister states that he is not satisfied with the results achieved. "Of course, the railways are particularly burdened, and the slightest trouble may lead to disastrous breakdowns. However, that is no excuse for the railwaymen, and therefore, efforts must be intensified to prevent any trouble and meet our working people's justified demands for a punctual train service by way of clean planning and a high working discipline. Even though some progress has been achieved, we will have to improve considerably in 1987."

Minister Arndt adds in another context that "the GDR railroad lines are among the most burdened in Europe. Reserves can only be released by intensified work as well as by new possibilities of signal technology and planning by means of computerized dispatcher stations." Electronic seat reservation will be extended to international trains next year, he says. Regarding the electrification of the GDR railways, he says that "only those lines where an economic advantage is involved will be electrified." In 1987 the north-south connection will be completed. "Then we will have an electrified railroad line from Leipzig to Rostock. The next step will be the step-by-step electrification and connections of the Cottbus coal mining area," Minister Arndt says.

MINISTER WANGE APPEARS ON 'LISTENERS FORUM'

DW181115 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1600 GMT 12 January 1987 carries a 50-minute recorded "Listeners Forum" program in which Udo-Diete Wange, minister for bezirk administered and foodstuffs industries, answers listeners' questions about his ministry's activities.

Listeners are particularly interested in all aspects of the service sector. Asked which areas of arts and crafts will be given priority in 1987, the minister says that efforts will primarily be focused on "the improvement of photo services, the repair of furniture and camping furniture, and in particular shoe and bicycles repairs, and manifold hairdressing services, as well as on the accelerated development of leasing and exchange service." He adds that "we are aware that those services have developed differently in the individual kreise and cities, and our performance competition is oriented at those services."

Answering a question, Minister Wange says that the service house's have proved useful. They constitute "an important instrument for creating a close connection between the centralization of the administration in the form of service combines owned by the people and the service houses which in all kriese and cities guarantee the possibility of a concentrated and broad supply. We have 228 service houses, which are very popular among the poeple. By 1990 we want to set up such service houses in all quarters of the big cities and in all cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants. Such houses will in particular be set up in the new residential areas of our capital of Berlin and in Leipzig. In the following years we will expand the network of service houses in Halle and Dresden. Dresden is planning to set up a service house in every district by 1988."

Several listeners ask Minister Wange whether the leasing service will be further developed. He stresses that "the leasing service system will be perfected. Leasing services exist in almost all service combines." In that connection he mentions in particular "the leasing services in the Gera and Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirke where such interesting things as camping equipment, or Dresden Bezirk where photo equipment are leased."

Regarding the repair of consumer goods equipped with microelectronics, Minister Wange says that "strictly speaking," the GDR is not prepared for it. "Like in industry, we have also started to deal with the issues of microelectronics in the service sector. Some progress has been made in several areas such as the repair of color TV sets and watches. There exists close coopeation with the radio and television combine and the Ruhla watch factory, because a number of technical prerequisite have to be created in craftsmen's shops and service shops owned by the people. That is only possible by the comradely, close cooperation between the final producer and the service sector," he says.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MONGOLIA -- Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, received on 12 January in Ulaanbaatar GDR Ambassador Lothar Zoellner for the presentation of his credentials. The ambassador conveyed cordial and fraternal greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of ghe SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were equally and cordially reciprocated by Jambyn Batmonh. Jambyn Batmonh noted that the friendly relations between the MPRP and the SED and the fruitful cooperation between the two countries are developing very dynamically. The Mongolian statesman paid tribute to the active policy of the GDR, which is aimed at securing peace in Europe and in the world, at deepening detente, and at developing cooperation between peoples. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jan 87 p 2 AU]

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER DEPUTY DIES -- On 12 January 1987 Otto-Christoph Goetze, member of the main executive of the National Democratic Party of German [NDP], deputy to the GDR People's Chamber, and chairman of the Merseburg "Ausbau" crafts production cooperative, died at the age of 59. Supported by the voters of his constituency, he had been a member of the Mersebur Kreis Assembly since 1965. After having been a substitute candidate to the People's Chamber since 1967, he was elected a deputy to the supreme GDR people's representative body in 1986. He also was a member of the National Defense Committee. [Summary] [East Berlin NATIONAL ZEITUNG in German 14 Jan 87 p 2 AU]

COFFEE PRICES, FUEL DELIVERY FEES INCREASED

LD161158 Budapest MTI in English 0950 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 16 (MTI) -- As reported, as of January 12 coffee prices have been raised by 18 per cent on the average -- roast coffee 18.6 per cent, instant coffee 16.9 per cent and mixtures 16.6 per cent. According to a statement of the National Office for Materials and Prices carried in the economic weekly "HETI VILAGGAZDASAG", the world market price of coffee had for long been lower than reflected in domestic prices, which resulted in considerable revenues for the state budget. Last year, however, it became necessary to pay about 2,000 million forints from the so-called market intervention fund to subsidize the consumer price of coffee. "The central subsidy for coffee prices is no longer feasible," the price office officials said, "but it was decided to adjust the domestic price to the purchase price every six months. This means that a lasting drop on the world market may be followed by the reduction of domestic prices this summer."

On January 12 the tariffs of freight transport for the population rose by 10 per cent. Within this, the fee of break-down and hired light truck service and the price of house-to-house delivery of PB [expansion not given] gas and fuel oil increased by 10 per cent. Three per cent more is payable for the delivery of goods (e.g. furniture), and 9 per cent more for hired transport vehicles (e.g. hired vans). The delivery price of solid combustibles has not changed. The central tariff raises for private and company-cooperative freight transport were necessary because of the rising costs, the Price Office statement said. According to calculations, the increase will impose an extra expenditure of about 260 million forints on the population in one year.

KADAR PRAISES CITIZENS' BEHAVIOR DURING SHOW

LD160953 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] This afternoon Janos Kadar visited the headquarters of the National Technical Development Committee. He was briefed by Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the committee, concerning the work of the body and their plans and proposals for the implementation of the Central Committee resolution instituted at the end of last year concerning the acceleration of technological development. At an exhibition providing a quick overview, some of the new technical solutions and products created with the financial and professional help of the committee were introduced.

After the briefing, Janos Kadar also asked to speak. He praised the resolutions of the Central Committee and National Assembly aimed at the advancement of technological development. Talking about our everyday existence, he spoke with appreciation of the participants in the battle against the snow.

[Begin Kadar recording] I would like to tell you that the Central Committee and the government highly appreciate the recent conduct of people in leading posts, the masses, collectives, elderly women. One can only talk with high praise about the attitude and behavior of the people. They manifested a very responsible and good attitude.

I heard today that at the Ikarus Szekesfehervar plant 4 days were lost -- without parts [words indistinct] -- the workers got together and decided that during their next 4 free days they would make up for lost production. One could go on giving such examples. It is worthwhile to keep this in mind and notice it and even, if possible, popularize such action.

The way in which people have been behaving must be highly appreciated. This has been manifested by everyone, even the most common people. It is this conduct that will carry us forward, this will and the purposeful mobilization of our strength. [end recording]

INTER-MINISTERIAL WEATHER COMMITTEE ENDS WORK

LD200459 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Budapest, January 19 (MTI) -- The inter-ministerial coordinative operative committee, founded one week ago to solve the problems caused by the extreme weather in Hungary, ended its work Monday. The committee stated there were only slight hitches in traffic and transportation, in public utility and food supply, in the health services, due to the coordinated work and the measures passed. By Monday, life had returned to normal, the situation had been normalized in all areas, and the activity of the committee is no longer necessary. In spite of all efforts, 21 persons lost their lives due to the extreme cold.

WRITERS ASSOCIATION SAID SPLITTING INTO FACTIONS

AU161333 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Karl Stipsicz report]

[Text] The Hungarian Writers Association is threatened with being split up. According to information from Budapest, at least 25 communist writers have left the official organization to date: Among them are Laszlo Gyurko, the official biographer of party chief Janos Kadar; Istvan Nemeskurthy, who, as director of a film institute, has contributed to dealing with the Stalinist past in films; and the chief editor of the largest Hungarian literary magazine -- the supporters of the official Hungarian cultural life.

The reason for their leaving the association is dissatisfaction with the organization's work, several of these dissidents have said in a talk with the Austrian Radio and Television Service, ORF. Hungarian politicians put it more drastically: The writers association has deviated from the party line. The Hungarian writers are, however, not quite sure what the party line is. On the one hand, the country's media speak daily about the necessary democratization of all areas of life. On the other, the MSZMP is trying to restrict the reform process mostly to the national economy. All this is overshadowed by the uncertainty about the successor to the old party chief, Janos Kadar.

But what do the Hugarian writers want? Last December they held their national congress in Budapest. More than 400 writers were present. At the end of the conference, a 71-member executive committee was formed with the people from their ranks. The election result was not published in any Hungarian paper. Almost all the MSZMP members were elected out of this committee. Before these secret elections, there had been passionate arguments between party representatives and enraged writers.

Janos Berecz, Central Committee secretary responsible for ideology and propaganda, praised the results and spoke in favor of a dialogue. For 2 years this dialogue has been interrupted. Several writers have been put on the so-called black list because of dissident statements. Their works are published only in the West and in unofficial samizdat publishing companies. One edition of a literary magazine was pulped because it had criticized Janos Kadar's role during the 1956 uprising.

Statements on the miserable situation of the Hungarian minority in Romania are regularly eliminated or toned down by censorship. The writers congress demanded more freedom of speech and publication -- in any case, more than the Communist Party is willing to grant. The Hungarian writers want to struggle free of party regimentation and want to have their association accepted as an open, democratic, and independent forum.

The communist chief ideologist Janos Berecz openly threatened the writers with dissolution of their association. The fact that the communist representatives were defeated in the election is a severe defeat for the official Hungarian cultural policy, which tries for openness -- but within strictly defined limits. The fact that 25 writers, who are loyal to the party, have left the association, which has a long tradition, shows how much most Hungarian writers have already exceeded these limits.

It is uncertain whether the loyal-party writers will form their own association.

Editor on Split

LD161615 Budapest in English to Europe 1150 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] In today's issue of the literary weekly, ELET ES IRODALOM, LIFE AND LITERATURE, editor in chief Imre Bata writes that several noted writers and critics, including himself, have decided to leave the Writers Association since the general assembly at the end of November. Those who did not wish to remain members, according to the article, include Ferenc Juhasz, Magda Szabo, Laszlo Gyurko, Gyoergy Moldova, Istvan Nemeskuerty, and Anatal Vegh.

ELET ES IRODALOM also carries a full-page statement in which Sandor Fekete, the editor in chief of the cultural weekly UJ TUEKOER, outlines his reasons for leaving the association.

Futher Details

LD171653 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 2000 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Numerous writers and critics, including Ferenc Juhasz, Magda Szabo, Laszlo Gyurko and Gyorgy Moldova, have left the Hungarian Writers Association. The weekly ELET ES IRODALOM whose chief editor, the critic Imre Bata, is one of those who withdrew, carries in full the resignation staement [kilepesi nyilatkozat] which the writer Sandor Fekete, chief editor of the cultural weekly UJ TUEKOR, addressed to the leaders of the Writers Association.

Sandor Fekete justifies his withdrawal by saying that at the general assembly of the Writers Association at the end of November, a guiding role was taken by an aggressive opposition grouping which was simply unwilling to conduct a dialogue with the cultural administration. He adds that, on the strength of their oppositionist merits, certain people who had not managed to prove their [word indistinct] by their works were also admitted to the board. On the other hand, numerous outstanding writers and literary scholars were ousted.

After the election of officials and members of the presidium, Sandor Fekete assessed that a majority on the board of the Writers' Association were embarking on the path of political adventure. Although Sandor Fekete distances himself from the publication ban imposed on the writer Istvan Csurka and the dismissal of the editors of the Szeged periodical TISZATAJ, he neverless rejects the argument that the confrontation was started by the political leadership. He notes: The confrontation was started by those who, from Western propaganda forums, have directed political attacks against the country's leadership.

Fekete makes a sharp distinction between the 1956 situation and that of today. The members of the then writers' opposition, who were headed by, for instance, Gyula Illyes and Tibor Deri, professed themselves to be socialists and communists. Janos Fekete refers also to his own pamphlet, which was disseminated illegally here at home in December 1956 under the pseudonym Hungaricus, in which he struck an oppositionist note but distanced himself from those who, in exile, conducted propaganda with U.S. assistance.

Then, in 1956, the oppositonist writers represented a completely bankrupt country, a people condemned to privation, under a guilty leadership. They justifiably demanded a review of slavishly copied models and the removal of dogmas leading to bankruptcy. Today, on the other hand, Sandor Fekete writes, sensible politicians worldwide recognise the progress and reforms achieved in Hungary. This reform is [word indistinct] also by the recently renewed Soviet policy, he adds. In every socialist country, however, antireform forces operate. Bureaucrats who do not understand, who are jealous of their privileges, argue against reform precisely on the ground that it gives scope to antisocialist forces. Fekete is of the view that those who set the tone in the Writers' Association today are playing into the hands of the antireform forces when, instead of stimulating social renewal, they start to transform the association into an irresponsible adventure forum.

In the statement announcing his withdrawal from the Writers' Association, Sandor Fekete acknowledges that there are also good writers and personalities worthy of respect on the board. Among them he mentions in particular Tibor Cseres, the chairman, and Miklos Veress, the general secretary.

COLOMBIAN ENVOY TO BE MOVED FOR TREATMENT

LD192259 Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 19 (MTI) -- The condition of Enrique Parejo Gonzalez, Colombian ambassador to Budapest, has considerably improved. As reported, an assassination attempt was made on the life of the ambassador in Budapest. Investigations are continuing to track down the unknown assailant. On request ambassador's family, Enrique Parejo Gonzalez is to receive further treatment abroad.

LAWYER EXAMINES PROTECTION OF DIPLOMATS

LD161444 Budapest MTI in English 1409 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 16 (MTI) -- In the wake of the Tuesday attempt on the life of Colombia's ambassador to Hungary, a Hungarian Professor Laszlo Valki of international law said to "ESTI HIRLAP", the Budapest evening paper, that the Vienna convention on the protection of diplomatic representations and diplomats concluded in Vienna in 1961 is also in effect in Hungary.

The convention stipulates for the immunity and protection of diplomats and diplomatic representations. The recipient state must take every appropriate measure to protect the person, freedom and dignity of diplomats from any harm. The recipient state is especially obliged to protect the premises of diplomatic representations against any kind of penetration or damage. The private residence of diplomats enjoys the same immunity and protection as the premises of the representation.

-- The Colombian ambassador was shot in the street, in a public place. Does the recipient country bear any responsibility under the terms of international law in such cases?

Although the recipient state is obliged to provide protection to the diplomats living and working on its territory, the precautions taken will always be dependent on the circumstances. It cannot be imagined, for instance, that a state provides personal protection for hundreds of diplomats, unless asked for it by the delegating state. As to the Budapest case, it must be emphasized repeatedly that diplomats, embassies and ambassadorial residences had never been targets of terrorist attacks in Hungary. As no danger of that kind was apparent, providing extraordinary protection was not even thought of. As a matter of fact, Italian and West German examples show that sometimes even special protection fails to guarantee the security of those protected.

In such cases the recipient country is obliged to spare no effort to arrest and call the actor to account.

GYULIA HORN VISITS INDONESIA 11-14 JAN

LD161532 Budapest MTI in English 1458 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 16 (MTI) -- Gyula Horn, Hungarian state secretary of foreign affairs, visited Indonesia from January 11 to 14. Gyula Horn met Ali Wardhana, minister co-ordinator for the economy, finance, industry and development supervision, and Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs, and held talks with the ministers of planning and trade, and senior representatives of the Foreign Ministry.

Gyula Horn met the ASEAN general secretary. The parties surveyed the state and development of Hungarian-Indonesian relations, and exchanged views on topical international affairs, with special regard to Southeast Asia. At the Indonesian Institute for Foreign Affairs Guyla Horn delivered a paper on the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Gyula Horn also visited Malaysia where he held talks with Foreign Minister Rais Bin Yatim on the topical issues of the development of bilateral relations.

SRV DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS 16-19 JAN

LD192258 Budapest MTI in English 1634 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 19 (MTI) -- Hoang Bich Son, deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, visited Hungary from January 16 to 19. He held talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Miklos Barity about relations of the two countries and possibilities to further develop these, and about timely international issues. The Vietnamese deputy foreign minister met Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, and Atilla Madarasi, state secretary of the Ministry of Finance.

16 JAN BANQUET HELD IN HONOR OF NAKASONE

Jaruzelski Toast

LD162312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, at a 16 January dinner at the Palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw for visiting Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone - recorded]

[Text] Esteemed prime minister, esteemed Mrs Nakasone, ladies and gentlemen:

This visit is of particular significance, and on behalf of the leading authorities of the Polish People's Republic, I express sincere satisfaction that for the first time we are receiving a high-ranking and outstanding representative of Japan. I cordially welcome you, Mr Prime Minister, your wife, and all our eminent Japanese guests.

Your visit coincides with the 30th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between our states. The traditions of Polish-Japanese ties reach far into the past. Friendly relations and mutual interest in each other's societies have taken relations and mutual interest in each other's societies have taken shape. We know that Poland has many true friends in Japan, while the Japanese people enjoy real respect and friendship in Poland. We are glad that in Japan our culture and art are prized, and that the music of Chopin, so close to the heart of every Pole, touches the hearts of thousands of Japanese. In Poland, there is also a lively interest in the richness and originality of Japanese culture, and in the hardworking nature and organizational talents of your 120 million-strong nation.

During our talks today, we carried out a broad review of relations between our states. Overall, we are in agreement as to their positive outcome. But what could have satisfaction yesterday is not enough today, and does not correspond to the possibilities and needs of both sides. Dynamism and modernity, the great economic and technological potential of your country, and, on the other hand, Poland's significant achievements and current transformations, including the restructuring and modernization of the economy, constitute favorable premises for serious expansion of economic cooperation and growth in trade.

We would like the exchange of opinions and further meetings to become normal practice, useful for both sides. We support the continuation of a dialogue between parliamentarians and enriching the contacts between social and youth organizations of both countries. There are broad possibilities to develop cooperation between scientists and exchange in the field of science, technology, culture, and information. We treat this an an important component in expanding the infrastructure that helps our societies and countries to learn more about each other and to move closer together.

Dear Japanese guests: There is a growing awareness among the nations of the world that the course of international events can get out of control and cause a chain reaction. Every subsequent lifting of the level of the spiral of armaments, every subsequent nuclear explosion, every decision aimed at the militarization of space brings mankind to the brink of a catastrophe.

We Poles are not impartial observers when it comes to issues concerning peace and security of nations. Our nation experienced boundless suffering and terrible losses -- genocide, at the hands of Hitler's barbarians.

We also remember the experience of the Japanese nation to whom World War II brought defeat and destruction. Every year the sound of a bell in Hiroshima reminds the world about the tragedy that could have been avoided. This bell tolls and should never become silent.

Our Polish philosophy of peace envisages, above all, the search for and the enrichment of what brings states and peoples closer, regardless of the ideological and political divisions between them, with full respect for the specific historic condition and specific forms of development.

Last year brought many important developments: It brought initiatives whose implementation could fundamentally cure the climate of international relations. The program for totally eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the century as proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev is of particular significance. We express the desire and the hope that responsibility and realism, more needed today then ever before, will win out.

For obvious reasons Poland is particularly interested in the problems in Europe. This is an area that was devastated by the fires of war twice in this century. It is still a sensitive point of the globe. It is with this in mind that the socialist community of states came forward with proposals aimed at strengthening confidence, real steps toward arms reduction, the building of a lasting foundation for peace on the continent. Poland, in accordance with its long tradition, is currently intensifying her activities to promote dialogue and all-round European cooperation. Today's world, though is characterized by a high degree of interdependence; therefore, destabilization in regions outside Europe would also have a negative influence on Europe. Therefore, we extend support to all ventures aimed at averting the dangers and consolidating security on other continents.

The Soviet initiatives concerning Asia and the Pacific region have a particular significance, as have the recent Delhi Declaration as well as the idea of creating a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia together with other peace proposals aimed at defusing the tension of the Korean peninsula, including the creation of a nonnuclear zone.

We are attentively watching Japan's international activity. Your country, one of the greatest and most highly developed nations in the world can make a substantial contribution to building the foundations of a secure and peaceful life for all mankind.

In this context our visit, Mr Prime Minister, in our view, goes beyond the framework of bilateral relations. It is our sincere wish that a new chapter be opened in Polish-Japanese relations, a chapter that would mean not merely a return to the previous achievements but also a still bolder step into the future. We are convinced that the material, political, and psychological premises for this exist.

We are aware of your nation's great contributions to world civilization, but also its sense of realism, its ability to think about the future.

I ask you, Mr Prime Minister, to accept our greatest respect for Emperor Hirohito, and our warmest greetings from the Polish people and the authorities of the Polish People's Republic for the Japanese people and government.

I ask you to permit a toast to your health, Mr Prime Minister, and that of Mrs Nakasone, as well as to the prosperity of the Japanese people, the further development of Polish-Japanese friendship and cooperation, the health of all guests present here, and to peace on Earth. [Applause] [end recording]

Nakasone Toast

LD170029 Warsaw PAP in English 2320 GMT 16 Jan 87

["Nakasone's Speech -- Abridged" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 16 -- Thanking for the warming welcoming words addressed to the Japanese delegation by Poland's president of the Council of State, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said:

I have long wanted to visit your country because in my heart there is a feeling of respect for the Polish nation which, with such a tremendous patriotism, struggled against the reverses of fortune and made enormous efforts to construct independence and develop the culture of its own country. The 30th anniversary of resuming diplomatic relations between Japan and Poland falls this year, and I am very glad that I could visit your country just in this jubilee year.

Today I had an opportunity to hold a many-hour and frank exchange of views with you, Mr President, on the current international situation and on relations between our countries. In today's talks there emerged some differences of stands and of the way of thinking on the international situation, but it is a great achievement that we could assure each other about the willingness to intensely act in favour of peace and prosperity in the world.

We had also constructive talks on the development of cooperation and exchange between our countries in the field of politics, economy and culture. I welcomed with great satisfaction your, Mr President, firm will to comprehensively develop contacts between both countries.

Today, thanks to the development of mass media, primarily television and artificial satellites, the earth we are living on is permanently getting smaller and smaller. Dependences between countries are intensifying and, along with this, the integrality of the world assumes ever greater significance. Shortly, the earth is one, and great transformations are taking place in the world today.

The earth is going to greet the 21st century in such a situation, and we must create a "new world" symphony which will be played over the next thousand years. I think that the theme of this symphony will be "coexistence".

There is no need to add that the theme "coexistence" cannot lack dialogue and mutual understanding. Also my current visit, during which we held a top-level, frank political dialogue, contributes to the deepening of mutual understanding. I would like now to notify you that a moment ago I invited Mr President to pay a visit to Japan, so that he personally could get to know my country which, after the war, again adheres to the principle of the defence of peace and is now following the road of development towards a state open to the world.

I suppose I can say that there are great possibilities for tightening political, economic and cultural contacts between our countries, but how to develop these contacts is a tremendous task for both countries.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NAKASONE VISIT

LD162346 Warsaw PAP in English 2215 GMT 16 Jan 87

[By Joaroslaw Szychlinski and Janusz Zaleski]

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 16 -- At the close of the official Polish visit of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhri Nakasone, director-general of the Office for Studies and Planning at the Japanese Foreign Ministry Ryogi Onodera met with Polish and foreign journalists accredited to Warsaw here today.

Onodera said that Nakasone's present trip to Poland was a return visit after Polish premier's visit paid to his country in 1978. Having talked with Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, Nakasone met with president of the Polish Council of State, General Wojciech Jaruzeslki, and invited him to pay an official visit to Japan. The Polish side accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels. Both leaders stated during their meeting that top-level contacts between Poland and Japan are useful and should be continued. The Japanese side noted with satisfaction Poland's great interest in developing trade with Japan and in the transfer of advanced technologies. Both sides envisaged vast possibilities for cooperation in the form of joint ventures. The Polish side spoke of the need to renew its machinery purchased from Japan in the 1970s.

Mr. Onodera said that Poland's efforts to solve its debt problem were significant. The representative of Japan's Foreign Ministry stated Premier Nakasone had promised to send experts in environmental protection to Poland and he stressed that Japan observed with interest the manner in which Poland is resolving these problems.

Onodera stressed that Premier Nakasone had referred with satisfaction to the stabilization of internal relations in Poland, growing democratization, and process in the implementation of the economic reform. He stressed that stabilization in Poland was related to the growth of stabilization in Europe, where Poland played an important role. While assessing the current international situation, Onodera noted that Japan's stand was in many points convergent with that of Poland's, and stated that controversial issues, such as the SDI, should be tackled through dialogue. He also stressed that Premier Nakasone had expressed the conviction that the spirit of the Helsinki acords would be continued. As to peaceful coexistence of nations, Japan -- with the experience of World War II -- does not want to constitute a threat to its neighbour countries, he said.

Onodera stated that during the talks the sides had pointed to the forthcoming 42nd anniversary of liberating Warsaw from the Nazi occupation, and compared with damages sustained by Warsaw and Hiroshima. It was stressed that there were no alternative to peace.

The Japanese side pointed out that dialogue with the Soviet Union was very significant to Japan and that it would be continued, and expressed the conviction that it would be possible to create proper conditions for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Japan in the nearest future.

Onodera said that Japan was interested in developing cultural contacts with Poland.

While answering newsmen's questions, Onodera said that the purpose of Premier Nakasone's visit to Europe was to broaden Japan's foreign policy. Thanks to this visit, he said, Japan's relations with East European countries will become more concrete. Premier Nakasone highly appraised the progress in the economic field which had taken place over the recent years in the CMEA states. Polish-Japanese bilateral relations should largely improve in the near future, he said.

He also said Japanese firms would increase their interest in investments in Poland and in forming joint ventures with a view to re-export to Japan and third countries. He expressed a conviction that Poland is in a position to create new branches of industry whose products could be sold both to Japan and third countries.

NAKASONE REFUSES COMMENT ON CHINESE RESIGNATION

OW161559 Tokyo KYODO in English 1503 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 16 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday refused to make any comment on the resignation of Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang.

"Since no clear-cut information is available, I won't make any comment," Nakasone said, in a statement released through Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Hideo Watanabe.

Nakasone, who held talks with Hu in Beijing last November, was here on the last leg of a four-nation European tour which has already taken him to Finland, Yugoslavia and East Germany.

NAKASONE, DELEGATION END VISIT TO POLAND

LD162117 Warsaw PAP in English 2054 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 16 -- Japanese Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone and his entourage were bidden farewell at Okecie Airport here tonight by Zbigniew Messner and members of the Polish Government.

The plane with the guests on board took off shortly after 21.00 hrs.

BEIJING 'INFORMATION' PREDICTS ZHAO ZIYANG VISIT

LD191023 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Information has been circulating in Beijing that Premier Zhao Ziyang, who on Friday was entrusted with the temporary post of the secretary general of the CPC Central Committee, will visit several European socialist states, including Poland, in June.

POLAND SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CHINA

LD172028 Warsaw PAP in English 1938 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 17 -- Poland and People's China signed a protocol on trade and payments for 1987 here today which will maintain the high level of mutual trade that has grown over the past few years.

Poland will supply China mainly with industrial machinery, including mining machinery and equipment, cars, trucks, buses, power industry equipment, machine tools, construction machinery and a wide variety of production and technological lines, steel products and chemicals.

The Chinese deliveries to Poland will be dominated by supplies for the Polish industries, agriculture and the food industry, and will include non-ferrous metals, chemicals, car tyres, cotton, cotton and silk textiles, corn, soya, basic food articles, such as rice and tea, as well as a variety of consumer goods, including pharmaceuticals and cotton knitwear.

In keeping with Polish-Chinese arrangements for long-range development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, the protocol for the first time provides for wide Polish participation in industrial modernization and development projects in China.

The protocol was signed by Polish Undersecretary of State at the Foreign Trade Ministry Helmut Floeth and Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Wang Pinqing.

Chinese charge d'affaires to Poland Ms Gu Maoxuan attended.

Wang Pinqing and Gu Maoxuan were received by Poland's Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik, who is also chairman of the Polish-Chinese economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation committee on the Polish side. The sides favourably assessed to-date course of mutual trade, and exchanged views on the directions of efforts made to develop and further boost economic and scientific-technical cooperation and trade, and practical activity.

JARUZELSKI MEETS VISITING CSSR AUDIT OFFICIALS

LD161638 Warsaw PAP in English 1516 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 16 -- PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Jaroslav Hajn, the chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Eugen Turzo, his deputy and chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Communist Party of Slovakia who arrived in Poland on a working visit as heads of a delegation of control and audit bodies of the CPC [as received]

During the meeting the sides presented the activities of both parties aimed at realizing the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress and the 17th CPC Congress.

The sides touched upon issues of shaping professional and social stances among party members in combating all manifestations of evil and unlawfulness. The positive results of a systematic exchange of experience between the CPC and the PUWP were underscored.

CPCZ DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO WARSAW

LD172030 Warsaw PAP in English 1924 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 17 -- A delegation of Central Control and Auditing Commission [CCAC] of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia led by the commission's chairman Jaroslav Hajn ended its visit to Poland, paid at the invitation from Political Bureau member, chairman of the PUWP Central Control and Audit Commission Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak.

The delegation held talks at the PUWP CCAC and at voivodship control and audit commissions after the 10th PUWP Congress and assumptions for new forms of the commission's work.

The sides initially discussed possibilities to expand cooperation between PUWP and CPC Central Control Bodies.

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT ROME MAYOR'S RECEPTION

AU161103 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jan 87 p 2

[Speech by State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski at the mayor of Rome's reception at the capitol in Rome on 13 January]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Mayor. I thank you warmly for the pleasant welcome and words addressed to the Polish people. I accept these as one more proof of the friendship joining our peoples for many centuries.

The beginnings and entire history of European civilization are intertwined with this splendid metropolis situated on seven hills on the banks of the Tiber. We are moved by the unrepeatable beauty of Rome and by the cultural monuments, which are the pride of your nation and the treasure and heritage of all mankind. I am particularly pleased to be able to visit the immortal capitol, thanks to your invitation.

The light of the eternal city, its importance for European culture, and the richness of its art have attracted representatives of various nations for centuries, including Poles. Some of them came here to take part in the struggle for the independence and unification of Italy. There was no lack of Poles fighting for the freedom of Lombardy and in Genoa and Livorno, and in 1949 they were not absent from Rome, where they defended the Milvio Bridge and the Popolo Gate.

There are many Polish traces here, and many mementoes that are close to us. The bust of the great poet Adam Mickiewicz, creator of the Roman Legion [Polish soldiers who fought in Italy] is to be found in the Palace of Senators alongside images of Italian national heroes. Henryk Sienkiewicz's well-known work "Quo Vadis" is set against events in ancient Rome.

Mr Mayor: We have arrived from a country that has experienced cruelties of war in a terrible way -- heroic, martyr-like Warsaw lay in ruins.

Fate was kinder to Rome. The fact that its historic heritage was saved is of tremendous importance to all Europeans and all mankind.

Memory of the past and concern for the future are giving rise to a strong desire for peace today. A European conflict would spare no nation and no monument of our civilization. The Roman Forum changed into a radioactive heap is a vision which must be counteracted with all possible means while there is time.

We state with satisfaction that you Romans share the same thought. This was shown during the recent international peace meeting here. The fact that a Polish delegation took part in it clearly shows our recognition of this valuable initiative.

Esteemed Mr Mayor: I wish to convey through you to the citizens of Rome and its municipal authorities most sincere greetings from Polish society and from the citizens of Warsaw. At the same time, I express the conviction that our visit to your city will serve to tighten and enrich the cooperation between the two capitals.

I wish you, Mr Mayor, success in the performance of this prestigious and responsible function. I am convinced that under your leadership this splendid metropolis, where the artifacts of the past fit so harmoniously with dynamic development, will write the next illustrious chapter of its long history.

UNIONISTS BRIEFED ON JARUZELSKI'S TALKS IN ITALY

LD172050 Warsaw PAP in English 1920 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 17 -- Party and state officials who accompanied Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski on his official visit to Italy this week briefed the representatives of nationwide and factory trade unions here today on the Polish delegation's talks with three Italian union federations.

Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek and Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda met with the unionists at the headquarters of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) to brief them on the talks held on behalf of OPZZ with officials of C.G.I.L. [Italian General Confederation of Labor], C.I.S.L.[Italian Confederation of Labor Unions] and U.I.L. [Italian Union of Labor] and Czyrek's talks with officials of the public sector and services workers federation.

The meeting today was chaired by OPZZ leader Alfred Miodowicz.

In his talks with the Italian unionists, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski had maintained respect for their interest in the situation of the Polish working people and the labour movement in Poland.

He had briefed them on the role, position and evolution of the Polish reborn trade unions as the largest organization of the working people and an authentic and independent partner of the authorities.

Authorized by OPZZ leadership, Jaruzelski had encouraged the Italian unionists to visit Poland in order that, in the name of true solidarity with the working people, they could see for themselves to what extent today's Polish reality corresponded to the image that was being suggested to them.

Declaring sympathy and friendliness towards Poland's working people, at the same time the Italian unionists had displayed insufficient knowledge of the present Polish realities.

Appreciating last year's amnesty in Poland, for instance, they had upheld the still lingering claim of alleged continued holding in jail of some so-called political prisoners in Poland.

Replying on one-sided sources of information, they had failed to see the role of the process of rebirth of trade unions in Poland, as independent and autonomous organizations, or their role in the transformation of Poland's social and economic life.

A different approach had been displayed by the officials of the public sector and services workers federation, who -- understanding the Polish realities and appreciating the value of the changes taking place -- had expressed willingness to enter into direct contacts with Poland's reborn unions.

Voicing thanks for the information and for Jaruzelski's personal involvement in the talks, OPZZ head Alfred Miodowicz expressed a conviction that they manifested the Polish side's goodwill to develop mutual relations along the principles of respect for the indentity of every existing trade union.

"In its part, the OPZZ is and will remain open to contacts respecting the unions-adopted principles of independence, autonomy and mutual respect for the dignity due working people's organizations," Miodowicz said.

PRON, OPZZ OFFICIALS DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD192307 Warsaw PAP in English 1818 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 19 -- At a meeting here today of the presidium of the executive committee of the PRON National Council and the leadership of the OPZZ (All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions), with Jan Dobraczynski and Alfred Miodowicz in the chair, the sides reviewed cooperation between the PRON National Council and the OPZZ Council following the adoption of a declaration on the OPZZ's accession to the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth.

The meeting deemed it necessary to consistently continue the cooperation between trade unions and PRON links in favour of the implementation of the 1985 programme on cooperation between the PRON National Council and OPZZ Council.

It is deemed particularly essential that trade unionists take part in working out local and regional programmes aimed at deepening social agreement and rebirth in Poland, as well as in shaping proper working and living conditions.

The meeting found it particularly important to continue cooperation in such fields as improving the forms and methods of society's widespread participation in Poland's socio-political life, and of effective observance of socialist law and order, as well as boosting society's activeness. The sides also pointed to the significance of economic and social stability for the harmonious development of society, and stressed the need to consistently implement the economic reform.

The meeting found it also important to consolidate cooperation in the defence of peace and security, jointly create political, social, and economic conditions for strengthening Poland's position in the international arena.

The development of that cooperation will be facilitated by resolutions adopted by the OPZZ congress and resolutions of the 2nd congress of the PRON, to be held this May.

SOLDIERS ARRESTED AFTER REFUSING SOVIET PLEDGE

AU061458 Paris AFP in English 0050 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 6 (AFP) -- Two Polish soldiers who deserted after "persecution" for refusing to pledge allegiance to the Soviet Army were arrested after surrendering in the mistaken impression they would be covered by a recent amnesty, the banned pacifist movement WIP (Liberty and Peace) said.

One of them, Adam Slowik, has been on hunger strike since Friday after having been sent back to his unit and put in irons, independent sources said Monday. The other, Maciej Wijas, was also sent back to his unit. But no further information about him was known, according to WIP's latest bulletin.

Mr. Wijas, a former militant of the banned trade union Solidarity, was detained under the state of emergency imposed in late 1981. Both were subjected to "persecution" and "moral pressure," including "death threats," after they refused to take an oath referring to "the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Army," WIP said.

The two, described as conscientious objectors, gave themselves up to military authorities here on December 29 and 31, believing they would be pardoned under an amnesty which expired at the end of the year. Most of Poland's political prisoners were freed under the amnesty. But officials said it did not extend to Army "deserters."

PAP INTERVIEWS WARNKE ON ARMS REDUCTION

LD141957 Warsaw PAP in English 1815 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Washington, Jan. 14 -- The chief American negotiator of the SALT 2 treaty and an outstanding American expert on disarmament policy, Paul Warnke, granted an interview to PAP's Washington correspondent Jerzy Gorski in connection with the first anniversary of the announcement by Mikhail Gorbachev of the complex disarmament plan.

In the interview Warnke expressed a view that the key thought underpinning Mikhail Gorbachev's disarmament initiative -- a fundamental and immediate reduction in nuclear arms - had basic significance to halting the arms madness.

Warnke stated that the Soviet leaders showed big flexibility and propensity to compromise on basic issues and conditions for reducing arms as well as on the difficult issue of the imbalance between the nuclear strategic arsenals of the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

At the same time Paul Warnke expressed a view that a fundamental reduction in strategic nuclear arms could not be achieved in the face of the threat of the U.S. building an anti-Soviet system of space arms. This system to a large degree decreases the retaliation capacity of the Soviet Union's strategic forces. The perserverance by the Reagan administration in its efforts to pursue space armaments constitutes the main stumbling block in implementing the complex programme of reducing and subsequently eliminating nuclear arms, stated Warnke.

Warnke stressed that the strict observance of the principle of equal security of the sides was the fundamental condition for accomplishing agreement on arms reductions. He stressed that the ways of reasoning of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on issues concerning halting the arms race are, in his view, absolutely right. The Soviet leader in his efforts to reduce arms is on the right track. Warnke agreed with his view that the most important matter is to start the process of reducing arms as soon as possible.

PAP REPORTS PRESS CONFERENCE ON MILITARY SERVICE

LD161948 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 16 -- Gen Leslaw Wojtasik, the press spokesman for the Ministry of National Defence, today met with press, radio and television newsmen at a press conference devoted to compulsory military service for youth.

The defence ministry spokesman also spoke about general problems connected with Poland's security and defence.

In People's Poland the defence of the fatherland and its socialist achievements has been elevated to the rank of the highest civil obligation. The thesis that it is the current international situation which determines to a main degree the need for military service and describes its substantive meaning, needs no special justification, stated Gen Wojtasik.

This situation is characterized by intensive armaments pursued by leading NATO-member states, especially the United States, by a steady growth of the military force of the West German Bundewehr, by the propagation of the concept of superiority and the economic exhaustion of socialist states. The disarmament negotiations carried out between the Soviet Union and the United States have thus far brought no expected results and still remain in a impasse for which the West is to blame. All of this complicates the international situation, creating a real threat to world peace and Poland's security, continued Gen Wojtasik.

The fulfilment of defence obligations cannot depend on good will, a moral stance or the ideological viewpoints of citizens. This is because the obligation to defend the state is a legal one, stated Gen Wojtasik.

Next Col Jaroslaw Bielecki, a representative of the General Headquarters of the Polish 2rmy replied to questions put by newsmen. Substitute service has been functioning in Poland since 1980. One of the forms of substitute service is compulsory service in civil defence, he stated.

In units of civil defence we prepare conscripts to perform tasks described by international conventions as humanitarian. These include: technical rescue operations, emergency-repair and engineering-construction work, preventing and combating natural disasters, natural environment protection and the like, stated Col Bielecki.

Draftees who perform their compulsory service in civil defence are members of youth labour brigades and under the regulations of the law "on the common obligation to defend the Polish Peoples's Republic" are not soldiers.

Substitute service is performed by conscripts from the same group as those who are directed to civil defence units under the condition that they apply to be directed to this service, Col Bielecki said.

Substitute compulsory service consists in performing specific work in health care, social care and natural environment protection centres, the municipal economy and other public service enterprises.

Draftees are directed to perform substitute service not by military bodies but local bodies of the state adminstration. That is why the minister of labour, wages and welfare supervises its course. Conscripts do not wear uniforms in this kind of service, do not take an oath nor make any pledge, stated Col Bielecki.

Infrequent cases of refusal to perform military service due to religious conviction also occur in our country. It sometimes happens that while fulfilling their military service obligation these conscripts, deliberately or unknowingly breach the law, thus risking penal consequences. They can avoid this by fulfiling their compulsory military duty in the form of work performed outside the armed forces, that is, in substitute service for conscripts performed in work places, without contact with weapons, Col Bielecki continued.

One should stress that agreeing legal duty with personal convictions in this group of conscripts is in its content a highly humanitarian act on the part of the state, concluded Col Bielecki.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL REVIEWS 1986 EVENTS, 1987 PLANS

LD192332 Warsaw PAP in English 2212 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 19 -- The year 1986, the first of the new quinquennium was not characterized by phenomena which would make it a turning point of the economy.

Conversely, the course of economic processes last year approximated those recorded in 1983-1985 -- this is the most general characteristic of last year, presented in a draft of the report "The Economy in 1986" discussed by the Consultative Economic Council here today.

Participants in the meeting pointed to the problem of internal balance, especially to the market balance. In the council's evaluation, there was a growth of market tensions observed at the end of last year. December brought a huge growth in population's expenses (by 30 percent more than in the same month of 1985).

On the second extreme, determining the balance, the phenomenon of "earning leaders" had become more acute. The span of wages has grown. The continuity of sales of some products has not been stable. Market gaps and surpluses still emerge. The whole price policy has been characterized by incoherence and lack of clear criteria.

The council noted a boost in the exports' share of the electro-engineering industry. Most likely, a considerable part of electro-engineering products was not sold for "hard currency" but in frames of clearing agreements.

The council negatively evaluated the expansion of investments, viewing them as one of the sources of inflation.

Next, the council discussed proposals on the character and sequence of activities necessary in the current phase of implementing the economic reform, as presented by Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski. Durable balance is its precondition while effectiveness and initiative growth its main chance. In this connection, it would be necessary to give a strong inspiration to authors of technological novelties, managing personnel of socialized enterprises and private initiative.

Simultaneously, according to proposals by Professor Sadowski, the country should aim at the materialization of basic prices on raw materials and currency rates and depart from compensating the growth of living costs in order to form conditions for improved earnings (with more stringent requirements). A revision of the system of subsidizing seems also necessary. Participants in the meeting stressed the need of stabilizing the principles of the reform and greater consistency in implementing them.

The hitherto chairman of the council Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski resigned from his post but decided to remain on the council. He was elected to the council's presidium.

I am keen that no mistaken evaluations surface about my resignation. I had and I still have serious reservations to many economic moves. However, I do not want anybody to give them and my current decision a dimension of departing from the principal trend and target of the present policy, Professor Bobrowski told PAP.

GOVERNMENT WINTER STAFF REVIEWS FUEL, TRANSPORT

LD092300 Warsaw PAP in English 2150 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 9 -- The functioning of principal branches of the economy and public transport, the supply of fuel, energy and heat for the population following a considerable drop in temperature in most regions of Poland in the last few days were discussed by the government winter staff here today during a meeting chaired by Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and attended by respective ministers.

Reports and evaluations presented at the meeting show that work of the majority of enterprises, organizational units, institutions and various services has been going on efficiently and continuously. Regular shipments of fuels and supplies of energy, natural gas and heat are being secured in the first place.

Despite strong frost, no limitations have been introduced in the use of energy. However, the demand has exceeded the planned value and reached 24,100 mw in the evening peak of January 7, that is by about 1,700 mw more than in the same period last year.

It is possible that gradual limitations in the use of power by industrial consumers will be introduced if low temperatures continue. No limitations are to apply to private consumers.

Breaks in power deliveries for individuals and works were recorded in some urban centres and districts, especially on Thursday because of a breakdown in the Ostroleka Power Plant which has been already removed.

Railway, coach and municipal transport was basically operating properly though services were cancelled in some regions because of difficult driving conditions. But the sitution is improving. For example on January 8, eight per cent of coach services were cancelled, while on January 9 only one per cent. The situation was difficult in municipal transport in Bialystok, Gdansk and Lodz, and local authorities took actions to improve it.

Road services have secured 112 thousand kilometres of passable main routes with only 500 kilometres or about 0.4 per cent impassable. The situation is much worse in the streets and on local roads.

ORZECHOWSKI ATTENDS WORKERS PARTY ANNIVERSARY

LD192236 Warsaw PAP in English 1644 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 19 -- A scientific session on the role of the Polish Worker' Party (the PPR, one of the two predecessors of the Polish United Workers' Party) in regaining and cultivating Poland's western and northern territories, as well as the PPR's achievements in the shaping of Poland's road towards socialism was held in Wroclaw today to mark the 45th anniversary of the party's formation.

The session in Wroclaw -- stressed PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski who was present at the gathering -- is an important memento of the PPR's output and its role in the over 100-year-old history of the Polish worker movement.

Later in the day, a group of the most merited veterans of the worker movement were decorated with state distinctions.

MALINOWSKI ON PEASANT PARTY'S NATIONAL TIES

LD192246 Warsaw PAP in English 1703 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 19 -- Addressing Polish and foreign newsmen at a meeting here today, chairman of the United Peasant Party (UPP) CC and Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski pointed to the party's activity in implementing Poland's foreign policy.

He referred not only to bilateral contacts with peasant parties and organizations but also to multilateral relations, quoting as an example two international conferences organized by the UPP over the recent years.

The party will organize another such conference, this time devoted to environmental protection, in one and a half years' time, to mark the 10th UPP congress, Malinowski said.

UPP's international cooperation stems from this country's needs and the party's possibilities. Owing to its position in Poland, UPP is a partner which enjoys respect. The coming months are expected to see an agreement on cooperation between UPP and the All-Union Kolkhoz Council of the USSR. We also expect delegations of peasant parties and organizations from Bulgaria, Morocco, Italy and other states to visit Pland, he said.

BRIEFS

NEW STATE BODY -- The State Council's Commission for Environmental Protection held its inaugural meeting on 12 January, chaired by State Council Deputy Chairman Kazimierz Barcikowski. One of the commission's basic tasks will be to coordinate the environmental protection activity of people's councils with state social and economic policy. The commission will also cooperate with PRON in order to encourage public interest in ecological affairs and environmental protection, and will provide financial backing for such projects as the construction of small reservoirs, the provision of communal waste disposal sites, the installation of rural drainage systems, and the supply of drinking water to recreation areas. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jan 87 p 2 AU]

FIRST JOINT VENTURE -- Warsaw, Jan. 16 -- Lot Polish Airlines today signed an agreement on establishing a joint venture with two foreign companies, the Marriott International Hotel Inc. from the U.S. and the Austrian construction company Ilbau GMBH for the completion within two years of the construction of the Lot Polish Airline passenger service centre in downtown Warsaw. It is the first joint venture set up on the basis of the joint venture law of April, last year. Lot Polish Airlines has 52 shares in the limited liability company called "Lim Joint Venture Ltd." which gives it full control over its activities. The two remaining companies each have 24 shares. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1852 GMT 16 Jan 87 LD]

USE OF PRIVATE CARS BANNED AS OF 18 JANUARY

AU171527 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] The Traffic Department of the General Police Inspectorate has announced: As a result of unfavorable weather conditions -- heavy snow, snow storms, sleet, and fog -- in all the regions of the country, road conditions have become worse, making it difficult or impossible for traffic to move. In accordance with this situation and in order to make it easier on public transportation and vehicles which transport supplies to the population, and in order to prevent blocking of public roads, as of 18 January 1987, the use of private cars is banned in all the counties of the country, both within localities and between them. In Bucharest Municipality the use of private cars is permitted in accordance with the registration number of the car, as follows: Only cars with even-number licence plates can travel on even-numbered days and only cars with odd-number licence plates can travel on odd-numbered days.

ELENA CEAUSESCU SENDS THANKS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU191723 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Jan 87 p 1

["Letter by Comrade Elena Ceausescu to All Those Who Sent Her Congratulatory Messages and Telegrams on Her Birthday Anniversary"; date not given]

[Text] I would like to warmly thank party organizations, ministries, central institutions, mass and public organizations, the working people in industrial enterprises, agricultural units, and scientific research, design, educational, cultural, and artistic institutes, as well as all others who sent me congratulations and wishes on my birthday.

I consider all these manifestations as an expression of sentiments of profound trust and attachment nurtured by the working people and entire nation for our heroic and glorious Communist Party -- the leading political force of the entire nation-- within the ranks of which I have worked from early youth and which I will always serve with all my might. I will continue to do my best to unswervingly implement our party's policy for the socioeconomic development of the country, for the further progress of science and culture, for the attainment of the Romanian people's supreme aspirations, and for the triumph of the cause of peace, cooperation, and understanding among all nations in the world.

I wholeheartedly extend to all those who sent me congratulations warmest wishes for health and happiness and for ever greater satisfactions and achievements in work and life.

I wish all our people ever greater successes and achievements in their activity devoted to fulfilling plan provisions for this year, the entire 5-year plan, and to implementing the historic 13th RCP Congress decisions which will raise socialist Romania to higher peaks of progress and civilization.

[Signed] Elena Ceausescu

PACOSTE, BULGARIAN COOPERATIVE UNION HEAD MEET

AU161930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/1/1987 -- On January 16 Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Pacoste received Rumen Serbezov, chairman of the Central Cooperative Union Centrocoopsoyuz of the PR of Bulgaria.

During the interview the sides highlighted the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, that in the spirit of the summit understandings witness a continuous development. They looked into concrete aspects of the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration, particularly into ways and means to amplify the exchange of goods as well as the cooperation between Centrocoop [Central Union of Cooperatives for the Production, Purchase, and Sale of Goods] and Centrocoopsoyuz.

During his Romanian visit the Bulgarian guest talked with Paul Niculescu, chairman of the Central Union of the Production, Acquisition and Sales of Goods Cooperatives. The sides analyzed the stage attained by the relations of bilateral collaboration in keeping with the accord between the two organizations, and established new measures to boost economic relations, the exchanges of goods, the cooperation in production, the exchange of experience and the collaboration in the plane of the international cooperative movement.

SIHANOUK SENDS LETTER TO CEAUSESCU ON DEPARTURE

AU191729 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Jan 87 p 5

[Text] At the conclusion of his visit to our country, President of Democratic Kampuchea Norodom Sihanouk sent President of the SR of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu a letter.

"On this day, when I conclude my most pleasant and unforgettable stay in the glorious SR of Romania and its prestigious and most beautiful capital city Bucharest, I take the liberty of extending to you this letter so as to express once again my most profound and respectful gratitude, as well as that of my wife, Princess Monique, to you, great and most respected and beloved leader of the Romanian people, and to Mme Elena Ceausescu, for your constant concern, for all your good will, for your wonderful and most generous hospitality, and for the most friendly, fraternal, and warm reception extended to us."

In his letter, the president of Democratic Kampuchea thanks President Nicolae Ceausescu "for the noble words you had to say about Kampuchea and its people" and "for the most important and valuable support always granted to the just cause of an independent, free, neutral, nonaligned, and peaceful Kampuchea. We will never forget all this."

The letter further reads: "We rejoice with great enthusiasm in the new and grand successes attained in recent years by the SR of Romania -- thanks to you, President Nicolae Ceausescu, much beloved leader of the Romanian nation -- in all fields of national flourishing and socialist construction, for the ever greater happiness and prosperity of the Romanian people."

Stating that "Socialist Romania enjoys a great prestige and large popularity throughout the world," the letter points out: "You are making a huge historic contribution to developing and strengthening friendship, cooperation, and peace among the world's states, nations, and peoples. Allow us to congratulate you most warmly with the most profound admiration for all these achievements."

In conclusion, the president of Democratic Kampuchea says that his country's people and coalition government join him in extending their most keen appreciative gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu as well as "most ardent wishes for health, happiness, long life, and eternal glory" and assure them of "their sentiments of highest and most respectful, admiring, and affectionate consideration."

DANISH PARTY DELEGATION'S VISIT REVIEWED

AU161046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0922 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/1/1987 -- The chairman of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, Gert Petersen, headed a delegation to Romania in answer to an invitation from the CC of the RCP, over January 10-15. Hanne Jacobsen and Hans Nebel were on the delegation.

During the visit, the chairman of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark had talks at the CC of the RCP with Petru Enache and Ion Stoian, alternate members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP. The sides informed each other of the current concerns and activities of the two parties.

The delegation saw round places of economic, social and public interest in the counties of Dimbovita and Brasov and in Bucharest, and met local party and state bodies representatives.

The Romanian visit of the Danish Socialist People's Party was part of the good friendly and cooperative relations between the two states and peoples.

BRIEFS

HYDROELECTRIC PLANT PROJECT -- Bucharest AGERPRES 16/1/1987 -- The latest waterpower plant on the middle course of the Olt - at Gura Lotrului -- that was partly commissioned -- has supplied nearly one million kw-hr to the national grid. When completed, it will have a capacity of 25 megawatts. The 16 hydroelectric stations for an over 1,200 megawatt capacity on the River Olt and its tributary, the Lotru, are a major achievement of the Romanian power workers. More waterpower plants are planned on the lower Olt -- at Ipotesti, Draganesti, Frunzaru, Rusanesti and Izbiceni. Nearly all of Romania's big inland rivers -- Olt, Siret, Arges, Mures, Somes, Jiu and Repede Cris -- have had their power potential developed under projects for the construction of 65 hydroelectric plants. According to the programmes in force, Romania's hydroelectric stations will have a combined capacity of more than 6,500 megawatts in 1990 and will be able to supply 18.2 thousand million kw-hr, or 18 percent of the national energy production in a year of average rain falls. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1023 GMT 16 Jan 87 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY IRAN'S VELAYATI

Dizdarevic Hosts Dinner

LD161141 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2139 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jan (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner at the palace of the Federation tonight in honor of Iran's Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Ali Akbar Velayati. The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Velayati Holds Press Conference

LD161614 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1500 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, January 16 (TANJUG) -- Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran 'Ali Akbar Velayati assessed at today's press conference in Belgrade that his visit to Yugoslavia has been very fruitful. This is supported by the fact that a session of the Yugoslav-Iranian committee for economic cooperation is to be held soon in Tehran with the aim of expanding business ties in trade and industry.

Answering questions about the Gulf war, Minister Velayati said the solution to the question is the inalienable right of the Iranian people, and that Iran adheres to its assessment of earlier decisions of the U.N. Security Council.

Iran will not take part in the summit of the Organization of Islamic Countries in Kuwait in late January, Velayati said. He explained the decision by Iran's stand that the host of this meeting should be neutral on the question of the Iraq-Iran conflict, which, according to Iranian opinion, is not the case now.

Regarding the so-called "Irangate" Velayati said the U.S. deliveries to Iran formed part of a previous agreement between the U.S. Administration and the Iranian regime which was overthrown by the Islamic revolution and that the U.S. had received payment for it. He said that his country was constantly rejecting attempts by the U.S. to make contract with Iran because, as Tehran believes, America "has been acting against the interests of the Iranian nation for 25 years now."

Minister Velayati also explained in detail that Iran has no connection whatsoever with Washington's support to the counter-revolutionaries in Nicaragua. The Islamic Republic of Iran, as he said, clearly and decisively supports the revolutionary Nicaraguan Government and the right of the Latin American countries, to freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Hasani Receives Velayati

LD161609 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

It was assessed with satisfaction in the talks that relations between the two countries are good and friendly, and that the contacts established after the victory of the Islamic revolution are continuing successfully both in the bilateral and multilateral sphere, and particularly within the movement of nonaligned countries.

Both sides expressed their readiness to raise this cooperation to an even higher level, especially in the sphere of economic relations, which in recent years have lagged behind real possibilities and needs.

There was also discussion of the activities of the Nonaligned Movement in solving international problems, particularly in the promotion of peace, security, and equitable cooperation between the countries.

President Hasani spoke about Yugoslavia's activity in implementing the decisions of the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare, emphasizing their importance for the improvement of the international situation and for the elimination of crisis flashpoints in the world.

In this connection President Hasani also stressed the interest of Yugoslavia and the Nonaligned Movement, expressed at the eighth summit in Harare, in a peaceful conclusion of the war between Iran and Iraq, two nonaligned countries with which Yugoslavia wishes to develop comprehensive and friendly relations.

Minister Velayati presented Iran's view of the conflict with Iraq.

He also conveyed greetings from Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to the SFRY Presidency.

Also taking part in the talks were Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Mohammad Javad Asayesh-Zarchi, Iran's ambassador to the SFRY.

Mikulic Confers With Velayati

LD161607 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1458 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, January 16 (TANJUG) -- It is necessary for the Iran-Iraq war, which has so far claimed heavy loss of human life and cause vast devastation, to be put to an end to as soon as possible, Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic set out in the talks with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Velayati is on an official visit to Yugoslavia since Wednesday.

The Yugoslav premier repeated that negotiations, based on the stands taken at the 8th Non-aligned Summit in Harare, was the way for ending the conflict.

Bilateral relations, activities of non-aligned countries and the situation in the Middle East were considered during the talks, also attended by Velayati's host, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic.

It was mutually noted that good conditions exist for promoting the Yugoslav-Iranian cooperation. The possibilities for enriching economic cooperation, as set out, will be considered in detail at the coming session of the competent inter-state committee.

The session will also offer an opportunity, as indicated, for discussions on the possibilities for increased trade, greater participation of Yugoslav firms in capital projects in Iran, enhancing cooperation in agriculture and industry, and especially, for developing more advanced forms of economic cooperation, such as industrial cooperation and joint investments.

Mikulic and Velayati also agreed that closer cooperation and exchange of experience among non-aligned countries with a view to attaining closer links among them was needed.

Velayati Leaves for Libya

LD171334 Tehran IRNA in English 1305 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, Jan. 17. IRNA -- Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati left Belgrade for Tripoli Saturday after a three-day visit to Yugoslavia.

Valayati is expected to discuss bilateral relations and regional issues with Libyan officials.

Talks conducted in Belgrade with the Yugoslav State Presidency president, foreign minister and finance minister were described as "fruitful and positive" by Velayati and the Yugoslav press.

This was Velayati's third trip to Belgrade in the past four years.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CAMBODIA'S SIHANOUK

Arrives 16 Jan

LD161130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1016 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, arrived today with Princess Monique from Romania for a visit to Yugoslavia.

At the Danube railway station in Belgrade, Prince Sihanouk was welcomed by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency. Also present were Nedjo Borkovic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Milos Milosavljevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Nevenka Neralic-Milivojevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Milutin Milosevic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council, and other officials, as well as the Cambodian ambassador to Yugoslavia, Sin Fona.

Prince Sihanouk is expected to have talks today with Presidency President Sinan Hasani. It is also expected that during his 6-day visit to Yugoslavia, Sihanouk will also have talks with Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Hasani, Sihanouk Hold Talks

LD170007 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2021 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade [no date as received] -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, had talks at the White Palace tonight with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, who arrived today on a working, friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

During the talks, both sides expressed satisfaction with Sihanouk's visit to Yugoslavia where, for a long time, he has been a welcomed guest and friend. Sinan Hasani stressed that all events in Cambodia are followed in Yugoslavia with great attention. For this reason, Sihanouk's visit represented a good opportunity for exchanging views on the struggle of the Cambodian people for liberation.

The president of the SFRY Presidency reiterated Yugoslavia's consistent support to Democratic Kampuchea and the struggle of the Cambodian people for liberation and national independence.

Both sides drew attention to their loyalty to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, and to their readiness to take an active part in all actions undertaken by the movement on the international plan.

Prince Sihanouk evoked pleasant memories of his meetings with President Tito and their great friendship. He noted that these meetings always gave a fresh impetus to relations between the two countries, and that they also represented a contribution to cooperation on an equal footing and to peace in the world. Both sides pointed out that the present visit of Prince Sihanouk to Yugoslavia would also contribute to a better understanding and consolidation of traditional friendship between both countries.

Speaking about the development of the situation in Cambodia, Prince Sihanouk said that it was proceeding favorably, and that important results had been achieved in the liberation struggle of the patriotic forces of the Khmer fronts united in the coalition government. He also said that the support of the Cambodian people for the liberation fighters was increasing, and that the people's demand for peace and independence had become more widespread.

Sihanouk pointed out that Democratic Kampuchea attached a great deal of importance to all the initiatives aimed at peacefully resolving the Cambodian problem, and that fresh efforts were continually being exerted to attain this goal. He also drew attention to the indispensable need to exert every possible effort to attain a peaceful solution, both on the part of Cambodians and on the part of other international factors. In his opinion it is necessary, first of all, to carry out the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia, and then to cease hostilities and hold free elections in the country under the aegis of the UN. Sihanouk expressed his readiness to set up a coalition government that would include all three factions, including the present Phnom Penh regime.

The president of Democratic Kampuchea also expressed the readiness of his country to remain a neutral, nonaligned country following its liberation. He added that he is interested in involving all factors that could be of help to a peaceful solution of Cambodian's problem.

Prince Sihanouk also said that the Khmer coalition of the tripartite front was united, and that it had a joint political program that was being implemented by all members. The differences that had previously existed are now, according to Prince Sihanouk, considerably reduced, and current relations in the coalition represent a good basis for the realization of the joint-action program.

Dizdarevic, Sihanouk Discuss Issues

LD171735 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, today received Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and discussed with him the problem of Cambodia, and in particular the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and its role in resolving the Cambodian question.

Prince Sihanouk expressed gratitude to Yugoslavia for its constant and principled support for the just struggle of the Khmer people for a solution to the problem of Cambodia, and for its political support in the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and other international forums.

According to Sihanouk, the national liberation struggle of the Khmer Patriotic Front is increasingly expanding and the situation in the country is becoming considerably more favorable. It is Sihanouk's view that there is increasing support from the Khmer people for the liberation struggle which is being led by three patriotic fronts united around the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Raif Dizdarevic stressed in the talks that with regard to the peaceful solution of the Cambodian conflict, things are developing more favorably in several directions on the international scene. He expressed the hope that there will be a positive outcome to this problem and a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem. At the same time, Dizdarevic stressed the constant and consistent support of Yugoslavia for the coalition government and its initiatives, expressing in particular the desire for a positive solution to the inclusion of Cambodia in the activities of the movement of nonaligned countries.

Dizdarevic reiterated that Yugoslavia will continue to offer consistent support to the just struggle of the Khmer people for freedom, independence and nonalignment.

It was stressed in the talks that there is good cooperation between the two sides in the diplomatic and political sphere.

Mikulic, Sihanouk Meet

LD192036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, who is on a working visit to Yugoslavia, was received today at the Palace of the Federation by FEC President Branko Mikulic. Nevenka Neralic-Milivojevic, a member of the FEC, also attended the meeting and talks. Prince Norodom Sihanouk spoke about the struggle of the people to solve the Cambodian problem and about the political activities being undertaken in this direction. He expressed thanks for the support Yugoslavia is giving to Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and in other international forums.

Branko Mikulic stressed that Yugoslav support for the Cambodian people is quite logical, because it is fighting for its freedom and independence. He expressed the desire that a final solution to the Cambodian problem on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment (?be found as soon as possible), something which would be a great contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in the world and especially in Southeast Asia.

DIZDAREVIC DEPARTS FOR NEW DELHI MEETING 18 JAN

LD181815 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1748 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jan (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left today for New Delhi where he will take part in a ministerial meeting of the committee of the assistance fund for the Frontline States in southern Africa. It is well-known that the decision to set up this fund was adopted at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare.

1987 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD161317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1024 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- A protocol was signed in Belgrade today between the Federal Executive Council and the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the exchange of goods and services in 1987 valued at $350 million, which is 12 percent higher than the overall trade realized in 1986.

It is reported that the protocol was signed by Metodi Smilenski, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, and Atanas Ginev, deputy foreign trade minister of Bulgaria. It is envisaged that this year Yugoslav industry will export to Bulgaria 8,000-10,000 cars, construction machinery, chemical and pharmaceutical raw materials and consumer goods, while Yugoslavia will import from Bulgaria equipment for internal transportation, components for electronic and computer technology, chemical raw materials, and ferrous metal products. Border area trade valued at $22 million is envisaged.

LCY CC TO REVIEW NATIONALITY RELATIONS

LD142300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2010 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, January 14 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee will soon review the state of inter-nationality relations in the country, as announced at the first session of the LCY Central Committee commission for inter-nationality relations today. Inter-nationality relations in the multinational Yugoslav federation, as set out today, are a constant concern of the League of Communists, since the overall stability of Yugoslavia depends to a large extent on these relations.

In the opening statement of commission President Dr Dusan Dragosavac and the subsequent discussion, it was stressed that problems in inter-nationality relations cannot be resolved simply by being placed on the agendas of party forums However, as pointed out, timely discussions of the problems can contribute to the LCY's more effective action in this area and the battle against nationalism.

The LCY Central Committee commission for inter-nationality relations, as proposed today, will include in its agenda topics important for Yugoslavia's political reality and practice. The topics will include self-management federalism and autonomy, language and national equality, religion and society, the position of nationalities in Yugosavia and the influence of neighbouring states on inter-nationality relations in Yugoslavia.

COURT OVERTURNS BANNING OF DISSIDENT'S BOOK

AU171542 Paris AFP in English 1344 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 17 (AFP) -- The Serbian Supreme Court has overturned an order by a Belgrade court banning a book by dissident Yugoslav sociologist Vojislav Seselj, the dissident's lawyer said here Saturday.

"It is the first time in Yugoslavia's post-war history that a court has cancelled a banning order," the lawyer, Slobodan Perovic, said.

The Belgrade court banned the book, A Trial for High Treason, in December saying it contained "counter truths likely to disturb public opinion."

The book is about legal proceedings brought against Mr. Seselj in 1984 when he wrote an unpublished manuscript attacking the late Yugoslav leader Marshal Josip Broz Tito and the corruption and policies of Yugoslav authorities.

He claimed that the punishment ordered against him was fixed by the party Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Republic.

The Serbian appeal court sent the case back to the Belgrade court saying that it had not sufficiently investigated into whether the claims made in the book were true.

Mr. Perovic said the decision would have "great value for the future." He is also defending an historian, Veselin Djuretic, whose book The Allies and the Drama of the War in Yugoslavia was banned by a Belgrade court on December 29.

Seselj Book Ban Upheld

LD191917 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- In resumed proceedings the Court Council of Belgrade District Court today upheld its decision to ban the distribution of Dr Vojislav Seselj's book "A Trial for High Treason" ["Veleizdajnicki Process"]. As has been reported, the Serbian Supreme Court recently upheld Dr Seselj's appeal against the District Court's original decision to ban the book, for which reason the Belgrade District Court had to reopen the proceedings.

Explaining the demand for the book to be banned, the prosecution said that the introduction to the book and pages 45 and 46 contain false claims which objectively could alarm the public. The calls for the Serbian nation to fight for changes in the political system and ideology, the prosecution said, could alarm the public and halt the process of democratization in Yugoslav society. Nor can we accept the claim that the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Presidium of the Bosnia-Mercegovina LC Central Committee made a decision about Dr Seselj's arrest and subsequent imprisonment since, as is well-known, the party forums in our country have not taken over the functions of the judiciary.

Dr Vojislav Seselj stressed that his book contains general assessments of the social situation in the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina which he, just as any other citizen of the SFRY, has a right to make. I have always advocated democracy, Seselj said, and any force-induced change is alien to my way of thinking.

Explaining the decision to ban the book, Judge Nikola Perovic said that the Court Council had considered the prosecution's demand for the book to be banned partially, in other words, for the incriminating parts of the book that may disturb the public to be left out. As, in the Court Council's view, this was not technically possible, the decision was made to ban the book completely.

DISSIDENT MILOV DJILAS RECEIVES PASSPORT

AU191803 Paris AFP in English 1754 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Belgrade, Jan 19 (AFP) -- Dissident Milovan Djilas obtained a passport Monday, 16 years after the authorities confiscated his previous passport, friends said here.

The 75-year-old Mr. Djilas, who fought as a partisan alongside Tito, was considered in the early 1950s as the Yugoslav leader's successor. But in 1954 Mr. Djilas fiercely criticised the regime, for which he was imprisoned.

He was amnestied in 1966 and allowed to travel abroad. But his passport was confiscated in 1970 and he made two unsuccessful requests for its return.

Monday the authorities gave him a passport valid for five years but warned him "not to abuse it" when he travelled abroad. Mr. Djilas plans to visit his son, Aleksa Djilas, who publishes a magazine in London that the Yugoslav authorities consider "anti-Yugoslav." [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PERU -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday received Ladislav Varga, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to Peru, before the ambassador's departure for his post. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jan 87 p 4 AU]

POLISH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Belgrade, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Czeslaw Piotrowski, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR to the SFRY, who presented his credentials. After the presentation, Sinan Hasani and Czeslaw Piotroswki spent some time in friendly conversation. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 19 Jan 87 LD]

FOOD EXPORTS GROW -- Vranje, Jan 19 (TANJUG) -- The Poljoprodukt enterprise of Vranje plans to earn about 6.25 million dollars from the export of fresh and processed fruit, vegetables and wild fruits, berries and mushrooms this year. This is by 25 percent up on last year's export figure. The bulk of the products will be exported to the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy and Switzerland. The Yugoslav agri-business, in cooperation with individual producers, will deliver 1.2 billion dollars worth of agricultural and food products to the foreign market this year. Meat and meat products, wine and grapes account for the bulk of Yugoslav agricultural exports to West European countries, China, Japan, the United States, Iraq, Iran and a number of other countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1034 GMT 19 Jan 87 LD]